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the country, especially of the waterways, with a view to facilitating the export of Austrian products.

Although the work is of a temporary and almost polemical character, as might well be supposed from the purpose as stated above, and although it is written in an almost polemical style, the point of view being that of the advocate, never that of a scientific investigator, yet it contains a great deal of very useful information concerning the present condition of Austria-Hungary's foreign commerce and the relations with her citizens in other countries. One of the difficulties in the way of a full realization of Herr von Bülow's hopes lies in the fact that a large percentage of the emigrants from Austria are Poles, and, when he sums up the number of settlers in other countries who have gone from Austria, he is citing continually figures concerning Poles. The book contains many encomiums of the purposes and the work of the Austro-Hungarian Colonial Society, which was founded in 1894 for the purpose of expanding the national influence in other parts of the world, although this society has been seriously handicapped by the unsettled condition of Austrian home politics and the friction between the different sections of the country.

Austria has no foreign commerce. The government has been making numerous efforts to stimulate commerce in one way or another, as for example by lending assistance to commercial museums, commercial high schools, and the like; but the results have been small.

The chief value of the book to readers outside of Austria lies in the insight which it affords into present-day economic conditions in Austria.

C. C. P.

*The Trade Relations of the Empire.* By J. W. Root. Liverpool: J. W. Root, 1903. 8vo, pp. xvi + 431.

This is a work treating, as the title suggests, of the present trade relations of the British Empire. The author tells us in his preface that he has endeavored to deal with his subject

from a practical point of view, as, while theory and sentiment are all very well in their proper places, they are dangerous elements to introduce into the business relations of a great empire, split into many fragments, and very often with little in common beyond political association.

In his introductory chapter he deals in generalities—the basis of customs unions. The American union, the German *Zollverein*, and other politico-economic consolidations are considered to show the conditions which make customs unions possible. The conclusion arrived at is that the policy of fiscal union, so far as the British Empire is concerned, stands condemned because nature—unlike in the case of the United States, Germany, and other countries—has furnished the British Empire with broad bands of separation between its greatest zones, and has thus helped to solve for the British Empire one of the most difficult problems confronting mankind.

The author, however, is not content with general statements, but proceeds, in succeeding chapters (2-9) to consider in great detail the commerce and commercial policy of the various self-governing and crown colonies of Great Britain. This part of the book—not only the bulkiest, but also the most valuable, portion—is written in a clear and fairly unbiased manner, gives us a valuable picture of present trade and industrial conditions of the countries in question, and is a contribution of considerable present value to the discussion of the plan of British imperial federation. The author makes out a strong case, in the body of his book, for the general conclusions stated in his introductory chapter. In his final chapter he tells us that, as far as foreign countries are concerned, Great Britain can exercise no controlling influence in the legislation that regulates such matters, and at best can only ask for conditions as favorable as its competitors. But the lesson apparently has not yet been fully learned, that the trade policy which best assures the prosperity of each component part of the British Empire will prove in the long run best for it as a whole.

GEORGE MYGATT FISK.

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*Deutsche Arbeitskammern: Untersuchungen zur Frage einer gesetzlichen Interessenvertretung der Unternehmer und Arbeiter in Deutschland.* By BERNARD HARMS. Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1904. 8vo, pp xii + 96.

This book is of the nature of a tract for the times. Recent economic development in Germany has brought that country face to face with the same crisis in dealing with conflicting industrial interests felt to exist in the United States. Dr. Harms believes that not only the economic future of Germany, but the future of the nation itself, is threatened unless some means is speedily found of allaying